



THE PATRIOTISM
AND HEROISM OF
THE VIETNAMESE
PEOPLE ALLOW US
TO HAVE FIRM
CONFIDENCE IN
FINAL VICTORY.

THE VIETNAMESE
PEOPLE'S FUTURE
IS AS BRIGHT AS
THE SUN IN SPRING.

TODAY THE LOCUST
FIGHTS THE ELEPHANT,
BUT TOMORROW THE
ELEPHANT WILL BE
DISEMBOWELED.

HO CHI MINH

LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

NO. 194

SEPTEMBER 13, 1969

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If you are missing a packet or if a packet comes through with a blank, missing or otherwise screwed up page, or with a badly printed graphic or photograph, please call us collect and we'll send you what you need via air mail special delivery.

Please note the interview on the Irish struggle in #192. The name of the person being interviewed was accidentally deleted from the editorial note. His name is Brian Heron and he's a nice guy.

The following paragraph appeared on page 19 in the Radical Media Bulletin Board and was printed poorly. We are reprinting it here:

"Brothers and sisters, Seven young Latin men are charged with murder in a case that bears the marks of racism and frame-up. We Los Siete de la Raza have formed this committee because we know that this case can bring to the front the injustice of these seven brothers and all Brown people that find themselves in similar situations.

Months before the shooting incident which resulted in the death of a policeman, Los Siete along with others were actively involved in their community-- the college Readings program at San Mateo J.C., S.F. State, The Brown Berets, the strike at Mission High School, the streets.

THE STEEL CITY 26:

SDS WOMEN VAMP ON PITTSBURGH

by LIBERATION News Service

PITTSBURGH (LNS) -- The next day everyone knew. The whole city of Pittsburgh knew. It was on the radio. It hit the front pages of Pittsburgh's two major dailies. The TV did its thing. You heard about it on the street.

Everyone in Steel City knew that the day before 75 "bare-breasted" SDS women had rampaged through that local institution of refraction and mis-education known as South Hills High School, and wound up fighting it out with the cops. Of course, the story was a bit doctored up for the sake of sensation -- the police and the press both did their share -- but the confused after-image only added to the morning after's "why?"

"Why?" asked one newspaper which categorized the affair as a "peace riot." "Why?" asked a Quaker woman who was held hostage with five others in the Pittsburgh office of the American Friends Service Committee when the SDS women were refused permission to run off a leaflet on the Friends' mimeograph machine. "Why?" was also the question in the minds of all 10 members of the Pitt chapter (University of Pittsburgh) of SDS who will probably officially wash their hands of the action.

"Why?" isn't really so hard to answer. Throughout SDS, frustration and anger at a strategy which chooses as its target college students -- one of the more privileged sectors of society -- and which ignores the working class, have induced many serious organizers to quit school in a deliberate attempt to move closer to the working class. Over the last summer, collectives have sprung up in working class communities across the country.

One faction in SDS to which a number of the collectives adhere is known as Weatherman, after a paper which was circulated in Chicago at June's SDS National Convention entitled, "You don't need a Weatherman to know which way the wind blows." Weatherman adherents stress a politics of fast action, confrontation, and underground

communist internationalism.

They blitz parking lots at drive ins, greasy spoons, beaches, and wherever kids hang out with leaflets openly proclaiming the inevitable victory of American blacks, the Vietnamese, and the Third World in general over the super-rich American ruling class and whoever decides to stick with it. The leaflets suggest that street kids, high school students, and young workers go to Chicago October 11 to fight on the side of the Third World at the SDS National Action.

If the cops show up, and they usually do, the SDSers sometimes get a few licks in and sometimes they just split. Committed Weathermen try not to get caught, but the idea is to give SDS the image of a fighting force even if it means fighting off working-class people who attack Weathermen when they move through city streets.

The 75 Weatherman women who moved on Pittsburgh recently decided the Steel City needed a new Steel City SDS with militant politics and working-class membership. Their priority was action over spade-work, and an action that would make people ask "Why."

So what really shattered the tedium and sweat of opening day, September 4, at South Hills High School?

Vietcong flags held high, a squadron of women from all over the country invaded a white working class high school (with a ten percent minority of blacks) already chaotic from a crisis of over enrollment. Hundreds of kids clustered on a drugstore stoop and neighborhood porches outside the school which literally did not have room for them.

Starched back-to-school bests wilted as the bare breasted women marched around the school chanting "ba lo fak" and urging those imprisoned at the school to break their way out. They harassed everyone in sight -- students out on lunch break and students who never got in to begin with -- and continued to chant as windows flew up on the sides of the school.

A bewildered male teacher stood at the door

as a number of enthusiastic kids invited the invaders in. War whoops echoed through the building as the women ran through a corridor calling for students to leave their classes and join them on the street. To several snarled accusations of "You must be communists " the women rejoined "damn right" and "right on "

Back on the street, one woman jumped to the hood of a parked car and explained to a growing lunchtime crowd the reasons for the SDS visit to their school. She pointed out that the school was programming the women for housework and the men to be cannon fodder in Vietnam.

She warned that the pigs who were about to show up were the same pigs who murder blacks in the ghettos, who beat up blacks protesting their exclusion from Pittsburgh's highly racist construction unions, and, in fact, the same pigs who occupied South Hills High the previous year.

The crowd's reaction was mixed: some hostility, some cheers, a lot of curiosity. Some black students near one doorway cheered the speaker on, and girls in the crowd were listening carefully. There were also some boos and the boosers moved closer together. The crowd perked up when the speaker pointed out the most striking characteristic of the SDS gang -- that the 75 visitors were all women:

"Women constitute one-half of the world's population -- one-half the world's population which has been told to cross its ankles, that it's unladylike to fight, that their only role is to appeal to men by being passive and "feminine "

"Women are fed up. They are beginning to think that if Vietnamese women can take up arms against the U.S. monster and win, they, too, can win by aiding that struggle from within. This is why 75 women converged on Pittsburgh rather than picketing outside a Revlon factory or some other operation that directly works on turning women into their boyfriends' rag dolls."

At this point a group of students gathered around the car muttering, "They're only a bunch of girls," and attempted to rip off a Vietnamese

flag. The women fought off the men, who ran up a hill in confusion. But the skirmish was all the excuse the cops needed to bring in their paddywagon and threaten the speaker atop the car.

There was a moment's hesitation. Some students booed the cops and some shouted "Lock 'em up ". The shouting subsided as the pigs attacked. The attack was vicious but the counter-attack was ferocious. The pigs took captives but the women broke them free. Even reinforcements with billy clubs turned up nothing to put in the paddywagon. But too many heads were bloody and too many cops were on the way. The women split.

Crowds of kids half-followed the women, not certain quite what they had seen. They had watched the cops smash the most interesting and uncanny event of the year, and they knew full well what the classrooms had in store for them. Whatever went through their minds, many of them shouted at the cops to give up.

Those cops did give up, but some of the women still got caught. Pigs had been called out to nab them at the major escape routes and three vehicles, containing 26 of the 75 women, were picked up. All 26 were booked on charges of disorderly conduct, riot, and inciting to riot, and two were arbitrarily slapped with additional charges of assault on an officer and resisting arrest. The women weren't freed until \$56,000 bail was met. Ten days later, when the 26 appeared for a pre-trial hearing, pigs surrounded the courthouse and bused the group on federal charges of conspiracy to cross state lines to incite a riot, a felony with a 10-year jail sentence.

The day after the action moral outrage and outright hysteria swept through much of the white community. Was this the "gentle sex"? The front page of a local paper claimed the women had run "like a herd" through the school and beaten up a teacher. Unbridled, unbridled, and in some cases brutal, they were, but all the women kept their shirts on. They were fighting imperialism not pornography.

The mayor of the city, of course, issued an obligatory commendation that more pigs be stationed outside of schools, and right-wing

vigilante groups followed the women around Pittsburgh as they worked on bail for their comrades in jail. But more importantly, people all over Pittsburgh were talking about the action.

What remains to be seen is what they're saying. At a hamburger joint where a group of the jaillees went to eat after their release they were immediately recognized, but the reaction was more hostile than mixed. Steel City SDS will be in trouble if none of Pittsburgh's young people change the question from "Why?" to "Why not?" A fascist magistrate is running a campaign for re-election on a basis of his contribution to the repression of the "outside lady agitators." At the arraignment of the 26 women, the judge convicted them all of disorderly conduct without anyone realizing it till several hours later.

Presumably, the hottest discussion of all is out at South Hills High School where the students saw it all with their own eyes, and the Weathermen who are moving to Pittsburgh plan to return to the scene of the crime. That will be the acid-test of their untraditional, even anti-traditional notions of organizing. Groups opposed to Weatherman theory and practice suspect there will be more hostility than Weathermen anticipate. Weatherman hopes it has started a real city-wide youth movement for working-class whites.

Whatever the fortunes of Steel City SDS, the Weatherman faction is in hot water with much of the movement. The self-confidence of Weathermen often comes across as arrogance and self-righteousness to many who have brushed elbows with them. And many suspect Weathermen of a paranoia about reformism which makes no sense at a time when many reforms become breeding ground of radicalism when they cannot be met by a hard pressed working class.

Some critics go so far as to charge Weatherman with a fetish of illegality which borders on a collective death wish. And it is true that many Weathermen are getting bogged down in tedious and costly court hassles. In New York, 17 Weathermen were jailed and six were charged with felonies recently after an alleged brawl

with police in a restaurant where the manager refused them service because he doesn't like hippies. The question is whether or not Pittsburgh and the restaurant incident will produce more revolutionaries than they put out of action.

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THE WAR NOBODY KNOWS: ERITREAN GUERRILLAS PUSH BACK SELASSIE'S MINIONS

LIBERATION News Service

Late last March, an Ethiopian Airlines Boeing 707 sitting on ground at Frankfurt, Germany, suddenly exploded into scrap metal. Recently, at Karachi airport, the attack was repeated. Meanwhile, in the dusty desert town of Agordat in Eritrea, Ethiopia's northeastern "province," a boy of 15 was hung in a barren plaza. His crime was "resisting the state."

The rebels in the Eritrean Liberation Front number between 10-20,000, and the war is on. Since 1962, the front has waged a protracted guerrilla war against the central government of Ethiopia. Haile Selassie's Addis Ababa regime. That year, Ethiopia conveniently cancelled the federal status which the United Nations had negotiated for Eritrea at the end of World War II. Eritrea lost its flag, its parliament, and any semblance of independence from Selassie's imperial despotism.

All shops in Eritrea are required to display the Emperor's portrait. Green pullovers are forbidden because green is the national color of Eritrea. Eritrea's native languages, foremost Tigre and Tigrinja, are under ban; and Amharic, the language of Selassie's ruling tribe, is the only official language. In 1962, the Eritrean civil service was virtually liquidated, the Ethiopian military replaced the Eritrean police, and mass arrests by secret police headed to detention camps throughout the countryside known euphemistically as "fortified hamlets."

What Ethiopia wants is Eritrea's Red Sea ports at Massawa and Assab. It also wants the milk and oil which the cities of Asmara and Assab send south. Haile Selassie also enjoys riding the backs of as many suffering people as possible to support his obscenely extravagant court. Consulates through-

out the world, a lavish life for Selassie and the top echelons of the Ethiopian Army, and the highly visible Ethiopian Airlines which belongs to the Empire).

All of Ethiopia is poor and hungry aside from the ruling clique. Only one man in 20 can read and write, and the per capita income is tiny. Medical care is almost non-existent and food is scarce. But Eritrea's 1.6 million people suffer the most of all. Aside from a few industrially developed cities, Eritrea is a place where soil erosion and unreliable rainfall crush barefoot peasants in their struggle for survival.

Even Asmara, Eritrea's capital city, is under siege by the forces of nature. At the moment, the city's water reservoirs are so depleted that a typhoid epidemic is feared, and the children of the poor scamper through the city streets trying to sell the chewing gum they have somehow ripped off the post exchange at Kagnev Station, the big American military "communications" base near Asmara.

The young fighters in the Eritrean Liberation Army are in a very real sense engaged in combat with U.S. military muscle. For the Empire's playboys (the navy's commodore, Iskender Desta, is a notorious profligate), the \$150 million economic aid and the \$100 million military aid which the U.S. supplies makes life at the expense of the people cushier than anywhere else in Africa.

As early as 1965, an American helicopter flown by a U.S. Army pilot carried out reconnaissance missions against the guerrillas, and now, an entire infantry division of 8,000 men, trained by the United States, and two squadrons of American-built I-28 and F-86 warplanes are successfully trying to stamp out guerrilla operations near the Sudanese border.

But what the Americans are up against, along with their Ethiopian puppets, is a revolutionary movement organized for people's war. The rebels not only move unmolested through a countryside that a few years back was known chiefly for the barbaric customs of the people and their fierce hostility to outsiders, but local tribesmen wel-

come, feed, and entertain them. And people in over a third of Eritrea look upon the Liberation Front as their only legitimate functioning government.

Already the front has set up five revolutionary districts in which its own cadre solve the civil disputes of the people. In the western and central regions of Eritrea this is quite visible: convened under the trees, so to speak, magistrates' courts, town meetings, and mutual aid societies go about their work. And the sheiks around Assab, far to the south on the Red Sea, snubbed the Addis tax collectors when they showed up recently and made it clear that their tax money had gone to the new government.

In Eritrea's cities, the people lead a dual life. On the surface, they feign adoration for Haile Selassie and undying faith in his rule. But underneath, even most of the Christians, co-religionists with the Coptic rulers in Addis Ababa, sympathize with the Muslim-led front. Religious tensions are certainly one aspect of Eritrea (40% Christian, 40% Muslim, 20% animist) that the CIA hopes will tear apart the liberation struggle, but to an increasing degree in the last few years religious fears and anxieties have faded into the background.

Back in the rest of Ethiopia -- the old Abyssinia, which has a different history from annexed Eritrea -- there is a spirit of rebellion as well. Selassie's troops have been forced to shoot on crowds of students and maintain a reign of terror across the country which indicates the explosive resentment of the Ethiopian people.

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BOLIVIAN GUERRILLAS UNAFFECTED BY RECENT
GOVERNMENT ACTIONS

LA PAZ, PERU -- The Bolivian Army of National Liberation (ELN) is reportedly active and solidly maintained in its bases despite recent arrests and weapons seizures by the Bolivian government.

The Bolivian Minister of the Interior, Colonel Eufonio Padilla, admitted that the government had been unable to affect the structure of the revolutionary organization and had no information whatever concerning the hideout of Guido "Inti" Pereda, leader of the ELN, according to Prensa Latina.

Inti was one of the few survivors of Che's guerrilla force that was destroyed late in 1967.

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HIP CULTURED RIPPED-OFF

By Jean-Jacques Lebel LNS Rat

"You have to burn the opera. But to cut it down, Lincoln Center, the San Francisco Opera House, yes, we can burn them. If we don't burn them, we'll always be absorbed by going into them."

--from an interview with
Jean-Luc Godard

Struggling for survival amid the garbage of technological capitalism, highly industrialized man, whatever his last disappearing idiosyncracies, automatically eats and digests mass bourgeois culture. And "you are what you eat," remember? The capitalist nature of what man absorbs. What man is often escapes him.

WHAT OUR NEEDS ARE AND HOW TO SATISFY THEM

This seems to be the main preoccupation of revolutionary youth movements all over the United world, including behind the Iron Curtain. For many of us the first problem is getting rid of the culture we have been brainwashed by. Without the ideology of slavery and submission, the master/slave relationship which is essential to private and State capitalism alike, becomes inoperative. Thus, the destruction of mass bourgeois culture is one of the most immediate necessities for those who live in the present state of emergency of revolution.

"Culture" is the wrong word for capitalism's thought control machinery. THE CONTAINMENT INDUSTRY is more real, especially where it concerns youth. Yet we are so submerged in it that it is hard for us to focus on the poison of that machinery. A recent newspaper article carried a classic example of what the Containment Industry is all about: "Recent government statistics state that 40 million Americans are between the ages of 14 and 26, that they control about 50 percent of the gross national product and in ten years will control approximately 75 percent. How many of these young people are indoctrinated, with every experience, into the consumption of such irrelevant that they will consider an art form worthy of their support? ... Consider the advantages of mass communication of young composers waiting for their big break."

First and most important, it would bring teenagers into the concert hall." (Wanted: Music for the young by M. Colgrass)

That is saying: By any means necessary get the kids into the reservation, into the deluxe cultural penitentiary where they can have healthy, i.e. "unsubversive and controlled" fun. They must get the kids into the concert halls, into the museums, the auditoriums, the galleries, the libraries, the nightclubs, the theaters, the movies in order to get their minds off the real thing and to get them off the streets where they might start something.

Schools, universities are cultural supermarkets where they are told not only what to buy but how to buy it. Museums, concert halls, theaters are cemeteries where they are taught how to die a cultural death. The only real product of this middle class civilization is the standardized, insensate and obedient robot.

The main function of the Containment Industry is the robotization, neutralization and pacification of youth. Prisons and insane asylums for instance, admittedly control minds and deaden bodies, but the youth market moguls exploiting the music and fun scene have yet to admit --and perhaps do not understand--what they are doing, why they are doing it and for whom.

Oddly enough, the art world mafia has no shame; the administrators of Experiments in Art and Technology for instance, make no secret of their aims. This is a group which works with and for large capitalist companies such as American Telephone and Telegraph or Bell Telephone which claims it wants to avoid "the waste of a cultural revolution." Indeed. They will do anything to protect the interests of the ruling class and if such art/cultural containment doesn't work then the National Guard will be called in to prevent rock concerts and the banks --just as it was called in to protect the supermarkets during the ghetto uprisings.

Selling cultural merchandise such as records, clothes, posters, tokens etc. to the youth of New York, London or Saigon is very lucrative. Big Business is sure of it, but behind the money-making game

there is the political game of the rulers who want to dominate and capture the energy of those who would otherwise be naturally inclined to dissent and to disrupt the repressive "normal" social structure

The cultural industry's aim is to impose upon youth a life of institutionalized misery and boredom. Separating art from life was the first step. In this society only recognized artists are supposed to create, the majority must be content with slave-labor consuming. Creativity is not for the people, but strictly for those who have made it, for the rich, for the power elite, for those who own the means of production and distribution. Mass bourgeois culture does not make you creative, it makes you passive. It is to life what Playboy is to sex: a substitute.

Everywhere, in every country, the ruling class is using the same technique of cultural containment to castrate the liberation movements. The Dutch government, for example, literally got rid of the Provo Movement (which sparked revolution in Europe) by giving the kids a theater. A small island where they would be free to smoke pot, drop acid, have orgies, make and listen to music. The point was again and always to keep them "off the streets."

In the U.S., the wave of legal nudity in theaters shows the entertainment industry at its sophisticated best: "Hair," The Living Theater, "Dionysus '69," "Oh Calcutta," etc. are exactly what the Bourgeois want -- symbolic freedom, to be bought and sold, to be watched or consumed as a commodity, but never to be truly experienced. Everything that happens in the make-believe land of the expensive cultural ghetto is harmless to the existing authoritarian social structure and alters nothing.

The Living Theater is a company composed of anarchists. I know them, and believe in their honesty. Yet, that night in Berkeley last July, when the kids were out on the streets getting clubbed and maced and a curfew was declared on Telegraph Avenue, the Living Theater played in doors, on stage, as planned, to a paying audience.

What clearer example is there of the total alienation of professional artists and of the effectiveness of the Containment Industry?

Another example is the counter-revolutionary bullshit which Yoko Ono and John Lennon have been reciting for the TV networks. Clowning around in bed in a \$150 a day Hilton Hotel room in Amsterdam or the Queen Elizabeth Hotel in Montreal, joking with reporters and prime ministers about "peace and love and ending violence" is exactly what the state-masters want the slaves to say and do. It's Theater of the Absurd geared to the demands of the Bourgeoisie.

It seems that the Beatles, by accumulating a fortune, have also inherited the humanistic virus and the ideological bullshit of their masters. The heroes of Youth Culture, after all, are the best purveyors of the moral code which the rulers want the masses to abide by. By controlling their sayings as well as Mass Media in general, the rulers and profiteers can effectively control the behavior of all those who consume mass culture. Popstars are today's preachers and missionaries.

Governments know exactly what they are doing when they send THEIR art or THEIR artists abroad for propaganda purposes: cultural imperialism is a vital part of economic imperialism. As Eldridge Cleaver recently said in Algiers at The Black Arts Festival, "Gaining control of the elaboration of one's own culture" is urgent. "Huey P. Newton said that the only culture that is relevant to people in our position is a revolutionary culture. Obviously, if the oppressor has control over your culture, he is not going to allow it to develop into a weapon against him."

Thus the production and consumption of culture must be understood in its context of class war. The cultural industry is by no means different from any other industry.

Capitalism turns everything into a stage performance, into merchandise. A few days after the first barricades in Paris, shops were already selling posters of them. A few months later in New York galleries were selling phony reproductions of the street posters produced in May by ATELIER

POPULAIRES. A profit-oriented society can absorb practically anything by making it a spectacle.

In the U.S. the Containment Industry has reached gigantic proportions and is getting gigantic results. In the fall of 1969 the Advanced Management Research Corp. will be having a conference on SELLING THE AMERICAN YOUTH MARKET. It will study, for example: "The buying power of youth... understanding the current trends... the behavior of youth as a consumer group... youth buyer-decision-making... youth recreation... ,etc." Its panel of speakers is comprised of specialists on the youth market such as: the president of National Student Marketing, the vice-president and general manager of American Express, a professor of consumer behavior from Ohio State University, a dean from Columbia and, of course, the President of Electric Circus Discotheques.

What we are up against, what we are immersed in is one of the most dangerous mind/body control operations in the history of industrial society. The intention of the big capitalist corporations is not merely to exploit youth's buying power, it is to make safe remote-controlled objects out of us. This is the "liberal" version of Hitler's "final solution" of the youth problem.

The best things in life are NOT free in the urban-exploitation society. They have industrialized prostitution and invented the Pay-Toilers. Now they make us pay to dance, pay to play or listen to music. Pay to live.

I say it is time for us to create our own culture, our own lives. I say it is time for us to destroy the Containment Industry before it finishes debilitating and destroying us.

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PERU UNDER THE NEW DICTATORSHIP

(LNS) - While the new Velasco regime has nationalized some U.S. interests in Peru and passed an extensive land reform law, it has also cracked down on students and the revolutionary movement in general. Velasco has made it quite clear that political power is for the military and not to be exercised by the people.

Following is the abridged version of an interview that appeared in the Young Socialist with a Peruvian who works with the Committee for the Defense of Human Rights. The principal work of the Committee is to defend the many political prisoners in Peru, among them the well known peasant leader, Hugo Blanco.

YS. What is the general political atmosphere in Peru today?

A. Today it's very difficult to say. The new president, Juan Velasco Alvarado, who calls himself a revolutionary, despite the fact he's a military man who took power by a coup d'etat, has just made a speech against the oligarchy and in favor of the peasants. That's one side of the question.

On the other hand, his government has just passed new anti-peasant and anti-student laws. We used to have free education in Peru, but with this new law, everybody will have to pay. And that's very difficult for the poor. It's going to be difficult to send their children to school, and many of them have a lot of children.

Another new law has just been passed affecting the university. The students used to be very powerful. They had a third of the votes in running the university. This was a big conquest that had been won after years of struggle. Furthermore, the university had autonomy, and the police were forbidden to enter the university campus.

With this new law, however, everything has been taken away. Now the students have only a fourth of the votes, and with that they can't do anything. They don't have any power at all. Also, the police are now allowed to come onto the campus.

A meeting of 20,000 peasants and students was recently held in the village of Ayacucho protesting these new laws. Many students and peasants were killed by the police. About fifty peasants, many students, and the president of the student federation of the University of Ayacucho were put in prison. The student president is accused

of having six bottles of gasoline with him, and for that he has been condemned to four years in prison. So, as I told you, it's very difficult to say anything definite because the new president of Peru is talking big

The first thing he did was nationalize the petroleum industry. And now he says he is going to institute an agrarian reform. Yet, at the same time, a lot of the political prisoners in Peru were put in jail precisely because they tried to bring about a nationalization of petroleum and an agrarian reform

Moreover, about two or three months ago, a group of miners asked for permission to march to Lima from their mines in the Andes in the interior of Peru. Yet, after they got permission for their march, they were killed by the police. The same thing happened to a group of peasants. They asked permission to come to Lima, they were given permission, and after that they were attacked

So, it's very difficult to know what's going to happen. It's hard to understand just how much of the new president's "revolutionary" talk is for real. It seems to be only a kind of demagoguery

YS: How are the leftist political tendencies in Peru differentiated? What kinds of activities do they carry out?

A: There are two main tendencies - those who think that you can take power peacefully through elections, and those who think that the only way to do it is through armed struggle. The first tendency believes that you should wait to struggle for power until there are mass parties and they will wait. I don't know how long for this development to occur. These people we call the "Moscos." This is a play on words since "moscas" with an "a" means "flies." This tendency includes the pro-Chinese. We call them the "Pekingese." This tendency, which is headed up by the "Moscos," believes in waiting, and as a result never does anything

Similarly, there are two different points of view among those who believe in fighting for the revolution. On the one hand, there are those who believe that first of all you have to organize

This is the position of Hugo Blanco, for instance, who has organized peasants into unions. He is now in prison in El Fronton. He thinks, and I think that in a way he's right, that the Indian people are very attached to the land and they will die for their land. But they won't fight for an abstract idea.

On the other hand, there are the guerilleros who think that after forming a very small guerilla group, the people will come to them.

Now there are two very important guerilla groups. First is the Ejercito de Liberacion Nacional (ELN). That's the group which fought with Che Guevara also. Its leader, Hector Bejar, is now in Lurigancho prison in Lima.

The other group is the Movimiento de Izquierda Revolucionaria (MIR). The leader of the MIR is Ricardo Gadea, whose sister was married to Che. He is in the same prison as Hector Bejar. The MIR is perhaps the most important of the guerilla groups.

Today I think that the real revolutionary movement is with the young people. The older people don't want to fight. The students are very interested in politics. In fact, I don't think they talk about anything else in the universities. RS: I gather from what you say that the main leaders of the revolutionary movements in Peru are in prison, and that this was behind the formation of your defense committee. How did the committee come about?

A: When Hector Bejar was put in prison, he was very sick. He had a kind of leprosy, and it was impossible to find the medicine he needed in Peru. So I asked some French friends of mine who were very interested in Peru to send it. For some time we carried on this work simply as friends on a personal basis. And then Hector suggested that if there was a group of people in France who were very much interested in Peru, they should form some kind of committee.

This is where we got the idea to form our first group in Peru, which was called the Committee for the Defense of the Political Prisoners. The purpose of the committee was to defend not

only the political prisoners, but the rights of all revolutionaries. This was in 1966.

After a while, however, we noticed that it was too dangerous to concern ourselves only with the defense of political prisoners, so we changed our name to the Committee for the Defense of Human Rights. And in a way this name is accurate, for although our main work is with political prisoners, we sometimes do other work as well.

YS: What kind of work do you do?

A: Well, first of all, we have a large group of people visiting the prisoners regularly. We help them get lawyers, doctors, clothes, money, tools, whatever they need.

But the most important work we do, really, is to get help from abroad. As a matter of fact, I think we saved Hugo Blanco from being killed thanks to the wave of protests from abroad. Because the government -- and I suppose this is true of governments everywhere -- doesn't care about killing people, but it doesn't want people in other countries to know about it. It pretends to be very democratic. So it gets quite concerned when it receives telegrams of protest from people like Jean-Paul Sartre and Bertrand Russell.

YS: We've heard that Hugo Blanco is going to be exiled from the island prison of El Fronton into the jungle swamp areas. Is this true?

A: No, it is not. What has happened is this. They are going to close El Fronton because it's very infamous for all the horrible things that have happened there. The police there have committed many murders, they have tortured people, and they still torture them today. It's terrible. Yet, although they might kill other people, they won't dare kill Hugo. It's not so easy to kill Hugo Blanco -- he's very well known, you know.

So they are always saying they're going to close Fronton. But it's one thing to say something, and quite another to actually do it.

Of course, there is a possibility that they will close it. If that happens, there is always a chance that Hugo will be exiled to the jungle. But according to the Director of Prisons, no such decision has been made yet.

YS: How often does your committee visit the prisoners?

A: We visit the prisoners in Lima two or three times a week. These visits mean a lot to the prisoners. One of them once told me, "Our backbone is the visits and the food."

There are also many prisoners in small villages, and not only political prisoners. At one of these prisons, for example, I found five Indian women who spoke no Spanish, but only Quechua. Their husbands had been accused of repossessing the land that had been taken away from them. When their husbands escaped from prison, the women were taken and held as hostages. This was the authorities' way of seeing to it that the husbands were still punished even though they had managed to escape.

YS: Could you explain how the peasant unions were organized by Hugo Blanco, and how the peasants actually carried out their seizure of the land?

A: Well, although I'm not really a politician, I'll try. The Indians have been owners of their land for around 400 years. They hold titles to it dating back to the 16th century. What they care most about in life is to have their own land. And with a kind of ancestral feeling, they consider the earth to be their mother. They love the earth, and are very attached to it. That's why they will fight for it. In this Hugo is absolutely right.

Any white person can come and buy a piece of land. Then as they are fencing off their new property, they take just a little bit more than they paid for, and this piece just gets bigger and bigger.

Now the Indians have been kept very ignorant in a way. They don't have schools, they don't know how to speak Spanish, and they can't read or write. So, since they do not know Spanish, they do not dare to quarrel with the whites because they know that the whites will go to their lawyers and that in the eyes of the law, whites are always right.

YS: Who do the whites buy the land from, the government or the peasants?

A: The land is bought from the government. But this land was not free to be bought because it rightfully belonged to the Indians. So the peasants just got pushed higher and higher.

up into the mountains, until they reached places where it is impossible to get anything to grow because it's so cold and dry.

Sometimes while they were living way up in the mountains, they didn't have anything to eat at all. So they had to rent pieces of their own land. And the way that they paid their rent to the new, false owners of the land was by working for them. A peasant would have to work three or four days a week for the new owner, and the rest of the time for himself.

When they got so high up that they couldn't live any more, they invaded the land. And as soon as they did that, the whites called the police and made them kill them. And here is something very important. Every time they invaded the land, the white people called them "communists." And so did the government. Just for trying to get back their own land they were "communists."

YS: That must make communism quite popular.

A: Of course. Hugo came and explained, for instance, how good it would be for them to go on strike. If factory workers go on strike, they lose money because they don't get paid anything. But it's just the opposite for those who work on the land. Because when they go on strike, they simply don't go to work for the boss, but they do work for themselves. So the boss is the one who is going to lose, and they are the ones who will gain, because they have more time to work on their own land.

So, Hugo organized the peasants in Cuzco. That's why he's so popular. They told me that Hugo was the one who taught them how to eat the things they produced, and how to prepare them. He explained what was good for the health and what was not. He organized schools for them. Everything he knew he taught them -- how to dress themselves, how to clean themselves, how to cure the sick. At the same time, he was organizing these unions and explaining why they should go on strike.

Of course the land owners were furious about this. They wanted to kill him. And if they couldn't do it, it wasn't because they didn't want to.

YS: The warm reception Rockefeller received on his recent trip to Latin America showed in a spectacular way how deep the current radicalization of youth throughout the world is going.

What form does this radicalization take in Peru?

A: Most of the students today are radical. A few years ago, only a few of the men students were political. But today, even most of the women students are radical.

When these youth enter the university today, they are already radical. If they are not already in a political party, they are definitely thinking about joining one.

YS: Are Peruvian students aware of the student rebellions that have been taking place in the United States?

A: Of course. Everybody is aware of it. The Black Panthers, especially, are very much admired in Peru. Some of the political prisoners have even drafted a letter to the Black Panthers. Maybe they don't know too much about them, but they admire them very much all the same.

My own opinion is that the young people are going to change the United States. The change in American youth in the last twenty years is astonishing. I never thought it possible that they could change so much.

YS: What do you think are the prospects for socialism in Peru?

A: Well, I think it's a movement that is coming everywhere in the world. I think it's something that is impossible to stop now. I think that the United States will be the first to have a socialist revolution after Cuba. Because American youth have absolutely changed. They are very combative. It's going to arrive soon, I think. I hope so.

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"Thailand promises to be an excellent investment and sales area for Americans if the rebel insurgency can be contained."

Chase Manhattan Bank,
Economic Research Division,
April 1, 1969

MEXICAN "DEMOCRACY" IN ACTION

MEXICO CITY (LNS) -- A revolutionary bi-lingual journal of poetry and the arts, El Corno Emplumado, has been forced to suspend publication and its editor harassed by the Mexican government as part of its systematic repression of supporters of last year's student strike. The journal has published Latin American revolutionary poetry and pro-Cuban material.

Margaret Randall, editor of the journal, began injecting a political tone into it a few years ago, publishing poetry by Che and Otto Rene Castillo. The journal actively supported the student strike last year. Since the repression of the journal, the government has refused to give Margaret a passport.

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FORT JACKSON GI'S ORGANIZE CO COMMITTEE

COLUMBIA, S.C. (LNS) -- GI's at Ft. Jackson have organized a committee for soldiers interested in becoming conscientious objectors. The Army, in characteristic fashion, is going out of its way, and against its own regulations, to suppress the committee.

Army regulations provide that a GI who has changed his beliefs since entering the Army can apply for non-combatant status or discharge as a conscientious objector on the basis of religious training and belief. The initial application for either of these status changes takes between six weeks and three months to return from the Dept. of the Army. The committee maintains that an applicant could conceivably spend a full two years trying to get recognition as a conscientious objector.

The committee has put out written material about the intricacies of applying for noncombatant status and discharge. Those who are interested should contact: Box 1197, Columbia, South Carolina 29202

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A MILLION PEOPLE IN WASHINGTON -- NOV. 15!

99 DEAD MINERS NOT ENOUGH: COMPANY GOES FOR MORE

NEW YORK (LNS) -- In one of the worst mining disasters in history, 99 men were killed ten months ago when violent explosions and fires spread through the Consolidated Coal Company's vast workings (underground network??) in Farmington, West Virginia. On Sept. 9, the company announced that it is beginning an extraordinarily dangerous operation to recover the bodies of 78 of the victims buried in scattered locations under the ground. The reason? There is still a fortune in virgin coal in the mine, "perhaps 30 to 40 years of production at 10,000 tons a day, or more" according to one company official.

To make sure it doesn't lose anything on this investment, the company will be sending men into the explosive mixture of methane gas that now permeates the mine tunnels. A huge volume of this invisible air-methane mixture will have to be vented by mine fans into the West Virginia sky, raising a new explosion hazard from external sources of ignition.

Of course the company says it is taking all the necessary safety precautions, the same line they had back in 1954 when 16 miners were killed by fires and explosions in this same mine.

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ITALY'S LONG HOT AUTUMN BEGINS LIBERATION News Service

TURIN, ITALY (LNS) -- When American tourists visit Italy, they spend most of their time ferreting around in ruins, gorging themselves on pasta, and getting lost in the colossal tangle of cars and one-way streets that make Italian cities a perpetual traffic jam. Rarely do they stop to wonder where those thousands of cars come from. And rarely do they go anywhere near Turin, home of FIAT'S monstrous assembly works and consequently far down the list of "places to see" for people looking for old world charm and 2,000 year old chunks of rock.

What they would find if they ever went there might well shatter another of the cherished illusions about Italy: the vision of Italian politics as a confusing but innocuous jumble of parties with long strings of initials and little else to distinguish them from each other. For Turin has now become the center of what will almost surely be the most important political struggle in Europe since May, 1968 in France. From May to July last spring the 150,000 workers at the FIAT-Turin complex repeatedly walked out of the plants, fought with police sent to cool off their rallies and marches, and strengthened their alliance with revolutionary students in opposition to the established Communist party and its sell-out union leadership.

By Thursday more than 40,000 had been suspended by the management in its attempt to break the strike. The unions also put pressure on the workers to go back on the job. After all, the strikers were attacking the kind of thing union leaders cherish -- privileges that serve to divide people from each other. The specific target of the strike was not higher wages but the elimination of the system of dividing workers by "classifications" into different pay brackets and different union caucuses. After a week during which the entire Turin complex was effectively shut down, with striking workers staying in the shops where they held political meetings with students, played cards, and made sure that no scabs got in to do the job for them, people went back to work.

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FILIPINO GUERRILLAS MOVE IN CITIES

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MONEY GOES TO GUNS, NOT BUTTER:
WELFARE MOTHERS UP IN ARMS

NEW YORK (LNS) -- There just isn't any money left to spend on clothing for the children of America's poor. It's time for bombs and business and little else. But as this year's first week of school comes to a close, organized welfare mothers are locked in militant struggles with the social service agencies of New York and Detroit to make sure that it's time for something else.

Faced with the prospect of trying to cloth and equip a child for school on \$22 a year, Detroit mothers began a militant protest on Sept. 2. By picketing and sit-ins the angry mothers demanded restoration of the former, barely adequate \$75 allotment.

Instead of responding to the women's demands, the Wayne County Board of Social Services responded to the demands of a war-time economy and pulled in its belt -- 1800 welfare workers were thrown out of work, all offices of the Board were ordered shut, and service to the 45,000 people on Detroit's welfare rolls has been suspended "indefinitely."

The focal point of the struggle in New York is P.S. 15, a school where the boycott has been nearly 100% effective since the first day. Welfare mothers and high school students have staged several high-pitched demonstrations on the street outside P.S. 15 and have used the school as a staging area for several marches to other high schools. On Sept. 9, high school students marched from P.S. 15 to Seward Park High School and were joined in the street by students who deserted their classes. The marchers moved on chanting "Power to the People!" and "No money/no schools" alternately in Spanish and English. And on Sept. 12, the governing board of schools in Ocean Hill-Brownsville, prime figures in last year's decentralization battle, shut down the entire district in support of the welfare mothers.

In Detroit 63 adults and 24 kids have been arrested since the demonstrations began Sept. 2. Outside P.S. 15 the police have set up a buffer zone which ten people refused to leave fast enough

to please the cops. ten arrests in two days. What is worse, two boys, ages 8 and 11, were beaten severely when they wound up in the wrong place at the wrong time.

It's clear that people's needs simply can't be met. There isn't enough money to do the job. So the only way the government can respond is by coming down heavy on those who are outspoken in their gripes. This is alienating people even more. As one mother, a supporter of the New York boycott put it, "I don't want to hurt nobody, but they treat us like animals, like criminals."

The welfare women are determined to keep on fighting. One woman, the mother of seven children, explained, "I want an education for my children, sure, but I won't send them to school like pigs."

And a member of the Welfare Employees Union of Detroit vowed to fight along side the welfare recipients until they win. "Our demand is for real work, more jobs, higher pay and the end of the need for a welfare system. Most of our problems of our clients are caused by the rich and super-rich who run the big corporations and banks and the federal government.

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ROBERT WILLIAMS, BLACK REVOLUTIONARY
RETURNS FROM EXILE, GETS PUT IN JAIL
DETROIT (LNS) -- After eight years of self-imposed exile, Robert Williams has come home. The President of the Republic of New Africa, a revolutionary black separatist organization, decided to come back and fight an eight-year-old North Carolina kidnapping charge in Detroit. He hopes to beat attempts to extradite him to North Carolina.

Williams and his lawyer were the only passengers on an airplane that flew from London to Detroit Friday, Sept. 12, and were met at the airport by a variety of police and federal agents. He was immediately arrested but the police permitted him to meet with the press for a brief news conference.

"It's a late hour for America," Williams warned. "All around the world people are laughing at Americans because they're so stupid and so pig-headed when other people's time has come."

During the past eight years Williams has spent time traveling in Cuba, China, North Vietnam, and most recently, Tanzania.

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WHAT SHALL I WRITE IN THIS SPACE?

THE WOMAN MARKET
by Victoria Smith and Judy Fitzgerald
LIBERATION News Service / Space City News

Women may serve a variety of functions in American society, but a function all women serve is that of a domestic market.

And they serve it faithfully, almost eagerly, it would seem.

American women, perhaps more than any other women in the world, must fulfill their role as heavy consumers. If they don't, their whole identity -- an identity created primarily by business and advertising -- will be shattered.

When a woman reads in her favorite woman's magazine that "Unfortunately, the trickiest deodorant problem a girl has isn't under her pretty little arms," she starts to worry. Is my vaginal area ("the most girl part of you," the ad gurgles, giving off offensive odors) she wonders.

"Could you be the last woman to be using just ONE deodorant?" an ad for another vaginal deodorant queries.

She may not smell all that bad, but just to make sure, she picks up a container of FDS (Feminine deodorant spray) and Alberto-Culver Co. scores another point.

Alberto-Culver and other companies in the woman market understand the American woman. They know she's insecure, often unhappy with the narrow parameters of her life, desperate in her efforts to catch and/or keep a man.

So the company anticipates a female insecurity that can be turned into a need, and creates a product to fulfill that newly-discovered need. If the product is successful, the company's profits increase. If not, there's always another "need."

Basically, there are two problems with corporate America's approach to women -- which can apply to its approach to all people.

First, business can hold no real concern for women as human beings. It must objectify all women as a "market" in order to increase growth and profits. Business is concerned only with the ways in which it can get women to buy. Whether

the products sold are of any real use, or meet real needs, is unimportant.

Second, American business creates excessive waste of resources, particularly through products made for women. People do not need 50 different kinds of soap to choose among, or 100 different types of lipstick. But American companies continue to produce dozens of variations on the same useless themes, and thus divert energy, resources and money from more productive human goals.

In 1968 for instance, \$3.1 billion was spent on television advertising, twice the amount spent on the poverty program in the same year.

The advanced technological era that America has recently entered should make for greater freedom for Americans.

But American technology has generally granted the opposite effect, and American women are the most alienated from and enslaved by it. As a group, women have little control over production and planning. They relate to the technological society primarily as a consumer market.

Of course, there is nothing inherently wrong with consumption. But in American society, women are forced to consume large quantities of goods and services they really don't need or want.

Advertising is the mouthpiece for the companies that create products for the woman market.

On a very basic level, the advertising and editorial content of women's magazine like McCall's, Seventeen, Cosmopolitan and Mademoiselle are insults to women as human beings. So are the women's sections in newspapers and daytime tv.

Let's look at some of these insults and the ways in which they are used to keep women in their place as a domestic market.

Teenage girls are a market in training.

The people who run Seventeen magazine, the slick, top selling teenage publication, understand the importance of the youth market.

An ad in the New York Times, June 18, 1969 reads:

"The Seventeen award to American industry is investment in the country's young women under

Once again advertisers have demonstrated their realization that youth sets the pace.

And once again Seventeen, their magazine, has broken all publishing records for a single issue.

This August is a new high, carrying 357 advertising pages, 245 in 4-color.

Seventeen is the biggest circulation magazine in the young women's field -- for 16 consecutive years it has carried more advertising than any other woman's monthly magazine.

That's the strength of Seventeen.

The "strength of Seventeen" is not that it informs or educates young women, but that it sells advertisers' products.

The ad congratulates American industry for "investing" in these young women, much as if industry were investing in some kind of new automobile or hairspray.

The focus of the advertising and editorial in Seventeen is fashion -- clothes and cosmetics.

The projected image is young, super-slim, tall, carefully made-up to look "natural," tastefully (and not inexpensively) dressed and (despite an occasional anglo-looking black model) white. The impossible teenager.

As the youth market booms.

Young American girls move into young womanhood with a number of insecurities, mostly about sex and boys.

Seventeen and the youth marketers have a beautiful answer. It lies in the right kind of clothes, and makeup. You "pamper" your skin, "cultivate the flowery look that becomes you," and "highlight your hair, especially if it's brown on the shady side," (Seventeen, June, 1969.)

In America, a young woman's buying habits and personality develop side-by-side. Corporate America insures that the two will not be separated. What she wears and what she puts on her face become as important to her as what she studies in school and how she relates to other people.

If the advertisers play it right, a girl will no more abandon her Revlon blusher or her clairol "Born Blonde" than she would abandon her fondest dreams.

And industry can even help formulate her dreams for her: Wallace Sterling, De Beers Diamonds, Lenox china, Springmaid linen. The make-

up, the clothes, the diets, the hair pieces and hair-colorings for an individual girl all point to one goal -- to catch and keep a man. This type-casting of women is so obvious in the women's magazines that it never has to be made explicit.

As the young female consumer grows so does her spending power. Industry summons its resources to meet her new "needs."

Whether she's going to college or working in an office, she is told that she must maintain, even amplify, the image created for her as a teenager.

Her magazines are Glamour, Mademoiselle, Cosmopolitan, especially if she's white and middle-class.

Glamour calls her the "breakaway girl," independent, energetic, strongwilled and, of course, chic. The breakaway girl is an important market, Glamour tells advertisers.

In fact, she has broken away from nothing. She may not rush out of high school directly into marriage, but she still fits herself into whatever image industry creates for her in a given year.

A fashion article in the June issue of Mademoiselle begins: "During the big jump from high school grad to free-wheeling college frosh, the look changes. Adapts, chameleonlike, to the college spirit. Not only clothes -- hair and faces, too."

Mademoiselle tells her she's "freewheeling," so she can flatter herself that she's independent while being told what she must wear to college.

With Glamour and Mademoiselle hitting the college market, Cosmopolitan, perhaps the closest thing to the girl's version of Playboy, confronts the working girl.

The magazine's editorial policies and advertisers use the image of the sexually-liberated young woman to sell products.

American women are far from sexually liberated, a fact that publications like Cosmopolitan effectively betray. For instance, the lead article in the July Cosmopolitan is "39 Men Tell a Nice Girl Like You What Turns Them On." Another article discusses the best tactics to

use in seducing married men. The magazine never talks about genuine love among human beings.

Sex is just another sales gimmick. The "break-away girl" provide an excellent market, but she herself is a product, packaged and sold with the help of industry and advertising, to the man of her choice.

Marriages mean good business. Every new household is a new consumption unit, TV Guide indicates in a New York Times ad, Nov. 6, 1968.

"Nothing makes markets like marriage. There's setting up the house, and future business in raising a family. All together it's big business, appliances and house furnishing to bigger cars."

As a middle-class housewife, a woman is a ready market not only for the beauty products she has grown accustomed to wanting, but for myriad household soaps, cleansers and appliances.

Her new image is that pretty, efficient homemaker, lovingly choosing her family's bathroom tissue and toilet bowl cleaner.

And if she becomes hassled by the routine of meals-dishes-laundry, business offers her headache remedies and time-saving cleaners to ease the situation.

The more hassled she becomes, the more she demands a life beyond the home, the more receptive a market she is.

"Why is it never said that the really crucial function, the really important role that women serve as housewives is to buy more things for the house?" writes Betty Frieden in The Feminine Mystique.

"In all the talk of femininity and woman's role one forgets that the real business of America is business. Somehow, somewhere, someone must have figured out that women will buy more things if they are kept in the under-used, nameless - yearning, energy-to-get-rid-of state of being housewives."

Since as a homemaker the American housewife can have no control over the world outside her home, she is effectively cut off from the rest of society, particularly by the media.

Her world is the home. Her magazines -- like McCall's, Ladies Home Journal, Woman's Day, Redbook

and Good Housekeeping -- talk almost exclusively about children, beauty, food and housekeeping.

The July issue of McCall's, for instance, includes articles on California and New Orleans patios; Beauty: The Sun Catchers, Menues for the Family Reunion, The Church Social and Supper at the Sea; A New Life, a New Love: Audrey Hepburn at 40; The Case Against Little League Mothers and the Faith of Mamie Eisenhower.

Only one article -- The Revolt of the Young Priests -- breaks through the perimeters of the woman's world.

Television is much the same, with daytime TV -- prime viewing time for housewives -- taken up with ignane quiz shows and soap operas.

In 1967, for instance, during the Fulbright hearings on the Vietnam war, CBS made a rather major decision about housewives.

"Fred Friendly, who was working with the News Division at CBS at the time, quit over the decision," writes Alice Embree, in an article for a yet unpublished book on women. "CBS broadcast an I Love Lucy rerun instead of the Senate hearings -- not because the rerun was part of television folklore, but because the commercials surrounding it involved money.

"Friendly reports in his book, Due to Circumstances Beyond Our Control, that one of the unpublished reasons for the CBS decision was the fact that housewives, not 'opinion leaders' were tuned in at the hour, and housewives weren't interested in Vietnam."

The daily work of the American housewife is generally boring and repetitive -- and certainly doesn't require much thought. Business is aware of this. But rather than trying to alleviate her work so she is free to do other things, corporations in the woman market bind her even more by creating new household problems and then new products to "solve" those problems.

All people desire creative forms of self-expression, and business knows housewives can be convinced that their home-making tasks are creative.

As a motivational research expert put it:

"In a free enterprise economy, we have to

develop a need for new products

"And to do that we have to liberate women to desire new products. We help them rediscover that homemaking is more creative than to compete with men. This can be manipulated. We sell them what they ought to want, speed up the unconscious, move it along."

Men like this motivational manipulation understand that there is a gap to be filled in the housewife's life -- not by helping to create conditions and institutions that would give her life more meaning, but by selling her things to replace that meaning.

So housewives are told, of course, your work is meaningful and important. Why? mother is important to the family. She is the protector -- she protects her family from germs by using Lysol spray disinfectant and by cleaning the toilet bowl regularly with Sani-Flush. Of course, her life has meaning. She keeps her family healthy by feeding them "Wonder Bread to make the most of their tender years."

Although most advertising is aimed at the white, middle-to-upper middle income American, industry will sell to anyone, rich or poor, black or white, as long as she pays the price.

So we have scenes like the one we observed on a New York subway: a poor Puerto Rican woman, with children squirming around her, reading the latest issue of Vogue magazine.

We have worked with young girls from poor families, often of racial or ethnic minorities, who read Cosmopolitan and Glamour. They learn that the way a woman makes it is by looking like the models in the ads, and they spend large portions of their savings on clothes, cosmetics (which they apply too generously) and synthetic hair pieces that fool no one.

Or if a woman simply can't afford all the regalia of success -- the beauty products, the clothes, the household appliances -- she may see herself as a failure as a woman, as inferior to the glamorous magazine women who swish around in long, expensive gowns, high protein diets or decorate their living rooms

in Italian provincial

American industry doesn't even pretend to meet the needs of these American women. Beauty and feminine success is a white thing, a thing that requires money.

But this doesn't mean that poor or non-white women should struggle to fit the image created by business and advertising. If a woman can afford the image financially, she cannot afford it in terms of her humanity. We just want to point out the class and racial nature of the woman market.

An excerpt from Forbes Magazine, April 15, 1968, puts the whole class process on the line: "One Harvard grad recalls his on-campus interview with a P&G (Procter and Gamble) recruiter several years back. 'We sell products that aren't much different from anyone else's', the recruiter told him. 'We sell them because someone will buy them, not because they are socially good. If we could put shit in a box and the customer would buy it, we'd sell it.'" (The censored word is shit.)

And, an ad for the Magazine Publishers Association run in Advertising Age, April 21, 1969, helps clarify the intent of advertising.

"'But mother!', (says a Beautiful Blonde modeling a "nude look" fashion). 'Underwear would hide my fashion accessories.'"

"It wasn't long ago that all exposure was indecent. Today, it's vogue. Admittedly, spunky. But not spurned even in the safe suburbs."

"How did it happen?

"Magazines."

Magazines turned legs into a rainbow. Magazines convinced a girl she needed a matter of fur where plain old eyelashes used to wink.

"Magazines gave the power to make a girl turn her back to a man, and the next year, man, he was begging for a peek at her back."

"Magazines helped girls and women remake their wardrobe, face, hair, body. And sometimes their whole way of living."

"And the ladies say, 'I beg for more."

Magazines got involved with herself and fashion. In any magazine, she finds a captive lover to satisfy."

"When you're a girl, you need to cover," and

the talk about "breakaway girls" and happy home makers with more free time, more money, and the powers of femininity sounds pretty interesting.

And the "ladies" really don't "love" being captives; they are afraid not to play the game. The roles a woman can hold in American society are so limited that to relinquish her function as consumer (and all that involves) would be very threatening.

So as captives, American women continue to carry a heavy social and economic burden that allows American corporations to expand market and increase profits.

It is ironic that as little as an American woman may think of herself, business brains think she's great. In somewhat the same way that Standard Oil of New Jersey, which holds heavy interests in Latin America, thinks the Venezuelan workers are great.

It is useless and absurd to ask corporations to think of women as human beings. Corporations can not possibly do this.

In fact, as long as there are markets, prices, buying and selling, and profits, technology cannot be used in human ways. As long as technology is controlled by men pursuing profit and corporate expansion, human beings, especially women, cannot participate except as investments and markets.

Alice Embree describes the transformation of woman as human being to woman as object:

A woman is supposed to be a body, not a person. . . a decorated body. . . she can successfully manage that transformation when she can market herself. . . for woman, the commercial creates commercial people in their own image, and the marketed image is created by people who think of themselves as market commodities."

Think about that thing the next time you pick up one of your "little magazines." Perhaps your home is so cluttered by the clutter of white lingerie and soap that you can't

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TERMINATE THE ROHING. AS WITH ENCHIME, AND OTHER

WHO CARES ABOUT DAY CARE? LIBERATION FRONT SERVICE

NEW YORK (LNS) - On August 27 about 200 women clerical workers, kitchen workers, and classroom workers from New York City day care centers smashed through police barricades and took the steps of City Hall while angry working mothers and a group known as the Women's Liberation Front picketed nearby.

A long standing crisis has come to a head. Only 100 babies in all of New York are served by public day care centers, and for older children there are no more than 115 centers, all of which have long, long waiting lists. Working class mothers are stuck in their homes no matter how much they need the extra bread a job might provide.

Apart from the gross inadequacy of current day care institutions, there are other problems as well. Most of the workers they employ are black and Puerto Rican women whose low wages reflect their triple yoke of class, race, and sex discrimination.

Considering that one third of the women workers are heads of their households, they are earning scarcely enough to survive. Starting pay for an assistant cook is \$3900. Classroom teachers receive \$6,200 for doing more work for longer hours than a public school teacher whose base pay is \$7,900.

As one black woman remarked, taking a break from the picket line, "You look at these New York day care centers and you see how they get you both ways. First, they want to keep women at home - they don't bargain enough for them.

Then when a woman does move out, they say whatever you're going to do, you can count on the government to take care of you. They got in these day care centers in a few years, mister, you're gonna be a real storm."

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THINK ABOUT THAT THING THE NEXT TIME YOU PICK UP ONE OF YOUR "LITTLE MAGAZINES."

.....
TERMINATE THE ROHING. AS WITH ENCHIME, AND OTHER

From Christina Baby of the LANCASTER FREE PRESS (Box 592, Lancaster, Pa. 17604) "Sounds Advertising in the form of a letter from Robert Teal- who ran ads for Cliff House, who ran the John and Yoko posters in the underground press has never paid the bill they owe. They never even acknowledge any letters. It is only a measly \$24 which is a lot to us- or was since we're not doing the paper anymore- but please put it in your RMBB so others can be warned.

Also we have an A.B. Dick Model 435 electric mimeograph for sale- price is open and we would like to keep it in the movement. Please put this in the bulletin as well.

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From Magaly Perez of the Comite Para Defender Los Siete De La Raza (P.O. Box 12217, San Francisco, California 94110) "Brothers and Sisters, Seven young Latin men are charged with murder in a case that stems from the works of racism and fire-bait. The Los Siete De La Raza have formed this committee because we know that this case can bring to the front the injustice of these seven brothers and if other people do the same to themselves in similar situations.

Just before the shooting incident which took place in the hands of a policeman, Los Siete De La Raza were actively involved in their own college students program at the University of California, the Brown Berets, the strike at Mission High School, the streets.

A week before the incident the anglo media ran a three day campaign against Latin-type "hippies" terrorizing the community. During this week, Los Siete was singled out by the Police, and Mayor Alioto had called them "A bunch of punks!" This was the city's response to young latinos serving the poor. Charging

Los Siete with the killing of a policeman on May 1st was the front Mayor Alioto and Chief Cahill used to add 150 new police to the Mission District. Since that time Chief Cahill has also informed the people that the 2nd platoon of 200 men is being added to the infamous S.F. Tactical Squad, bringing to a total of 350 new police in S.F. in the last two months.

The office of Los Siete are currently now starting several programs in the Mission District. These are the Free breakfast for children, recruiting third world people for college, legal aid, recreation, newspaper (Basta Ya). BASTA YA is attempting to give the people a better understanding of our brothers and the live struggle of brown people within these United States.

In order for us to carry out the above we need your assistance in lending us your subscription list. If this is not possible for you to do so, could we send you copies of BASTA YA so you can send them out to your subscribers.

If you can do this for us we would appreciate it very much. If it is not possible for you to carry out either of these requests please let us know.

If there is ever anything the office

of Los Siete can do for you please let us know. Sincerely, Magaly Perez.

* * * * *

A note from our friend Melvin Margoulis: He reports that a new radio show has been created by some radical people in Tucson, Arizona. We do not have much information on them; they request any papers that you might spare. They are lonely and need communication. LNS expects to hear from them in more detail about their activities. Write Eddie Cohen and Th. a Sandlof, 1435 East 1st Street, Tucson, Arizona 85719

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From Tom Saunders of ALICE, BLACKSBURG FREE PRESS (Box 988, Blacksburg, Virginia 24060) "Dear LNS, A little over a week ago a message was placed in the RMBB asking urgently for a printer. The lack of any answer brings me to write this letter. We are now being forced to change the nature of some of our copy so that our printer, who at one time characterized us as "Lewd, lascivious and seditious," will consider printing our paper. We are also faced with constant delays because our material is taken care of last and only after other deadlines are made by the university, the Rotary Club, etc.

Over the last year we have watched small papers begin and die with an alacrity that does not allow time for a community to build up in the conservative communities around the state. The Alembic at Washington and Lee folded because of financial problems. Brown-shoes from Norfolk came 22 some miles to here for printing because they were going broke paying twice as much as our printer asks for. Our printer refuses to print their paper any longer because of the Billy Graham cartoon--fanfucking-tastic man. Ossawatimie Soul in Charlottesville is put out by mimeograph for definite cost considerations. The Richmond Chronicle is facing financial problems with only their second issue on the streets.

Besides the obvious financial problems, the hassles and the censorship regular printers impose on the papers our money is going out of the community. Our paper alone will put out \$600 a month for printing. We would like to cut that sum but even more important we would prefer that that money multiplied many times by the papers already in existence would go to support a movement printshop. The papers that have established themselves could offset the losses of new groups and aid others through busts and harassments. Papers are invaluable organizing tools in our communities, but isolated in small towns and conservative communities that can pressure your printer, harassment, censorship and costs limit one of our most valuable assets--media.

The Virginia people are assembling in Rich

mond for a media conference the weekend of September 27 to discuss this, problems in research, and a state news service. The problems involved in starting and maintaining a shop however, may be too extensive for this group to handle. A larger regional organization of media incorporating large city media, and a radical community to protect the presses... may be necessary before these ideas have any practicality. But there is an urgency about us for communities all over the state are ready to begin papers and some of the groups such as a poor people's group in Dickerson county face even greater hardship when their entire county is owned by the coal companies. Our heads need to get straight now. And we need help from the large and well-established community papers so that their experience will help us avoid a financial debacle.

Notice to Cuba Travellers: a number of people who have travelled to Cuba during the past months have had a variety of experiences upon their return. It would be a good idea for people planning future trips to be aware of the various problems and questionings they might encounter on entering customs and immigration stations. A number of people ran into hassling at the airport in Montreal, not by the Canadian officials but by the American customs and immigration inspectors who process you in Montreal before you leave.

One person, who had State Dept. permission for the trip, and consequently had received a Federal Treasury Dept. Foreign Assets Control Division Import license (the second is almost automatic if you have the former; both are worth applying for), was asked a few questions: how long were you in Cuba, what was the purpose of your trip, what means of travel did you use -- but nothing more. All posters, photographs, books and written materials were allowed in (and in fact the customs inspector didn't even check the luggage once he saw the import license). The State Dept. permission and the license were applied for and received under the name of movement newspapers, so don't underestimate your chance of getting them.

One of the Newsreel people on the same plane got hassled more, because his passport wasn't stamped valid for Cuba. At the immigration station (just as you're about to board the plane, after you've already safely cleared customs) he was delayed about 20 minutes while he answered a long series of questions about where he'd been, when, why, how. There was some sarcastic bantering: "Did the government always know where you were? I thought it was a free country." It's best not to try to educate the immigration official while he has the power to make you miss your plane or delay you indefinitely.

He also wanted to know if the Cubans had given Newsreel any materials to distribute in the US (which seemed absurd in light of the fact that he had just been told that Newsreel was making a documentary film of Cuba, and what better propaganda could they want?). He wanted to know where the film was, & when he was told that the Newsreel people were still down there filming (probably a mistake to have mentioned) he wanted to know their names. But an interesting point: when he

was told flatly "I can't tell you that" he didn't utter another word--apparently they know quite well the limitations of their rights of questioning, and if you call their bluff you can get away with it.

The same was true when the immigration inspector asked in a casual, friendly manner: "Off the record, what did you think of Cuba?" "Off the record" came the reply, "I'm not saying anything."

The one place where a mistake may have been made was when he asked if Newsreel had assigned the group to do the film. Without thinking, he said "yes." The inspector got all excited, ran to the next booth to tell the older more experienced inspector there, then came back and wrote in the margin of his notepad "Assigned to Cuba." But if he had been told "No, we discussed it and reached a joint decision" or something like that, the inspector would probably have written down "Conspiracy!"

But this all over without State Dept. clearance, and less trouble than other "illegal" travellers, apparently because of the nature of the trip (film-making). Another young man was put through a very thorough third degree. When did you go to Cuba? How did you travel? Did someone meet you when you arrived? Was it someone from the Government? Where did you stay? Who paid your expenses? How did you travel? Were you in a group or alone? Are you a member of any organization? Where do you live? Where do you work?

Until this point, the questions seemed normal enough, but then they began to sound like a comedy spy movie. After asking the "routine" question about receiving materials to distribute, the inspector asked: Did you receive any training down there? Did you receive orders to kill anybody when you got back here? Were you given any other orders--to propagandize, arrange conferences, give speeches, etc.?

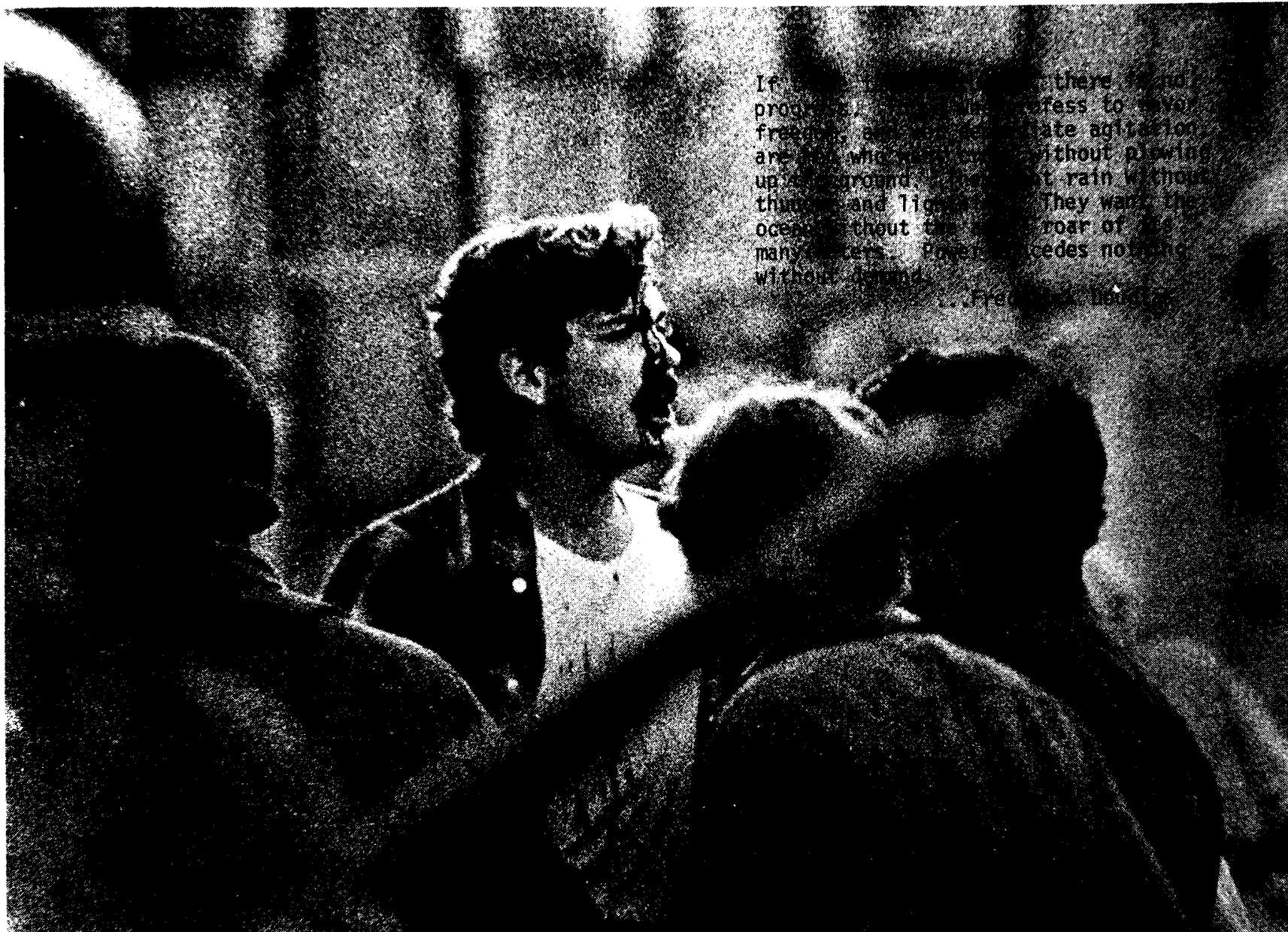
An effort was made to sound very intimidating, to give the traveller the impression he was in SERIOUS trouble for having made the trip. In the end, he lost his books and posters and about an hour and a half of his time, but no more.

A group travelling by car over the Canadian border had some similar problems--hassling type questions, delays--because one person in the group forgot her driver's license, which she had in a suitcase in the trunk of the car. When they had to stop, pulled over, open the trunk, and the inspector decided to check, and they had to wait. Trucks, posters, etc. were allowed to pass. People driving across the border should always have standard identification other than a passport (which you don't need to show between Canada and the US). The car would have been waved right on through if the one hadn't forgotten her license.

Page 20
 MORE-MEDIA BULLETIN BOARD, END OF COPY, FOR
 LIBERATION News Service, 1981

MORE-MEDIA BULLETIN BOARD, END OF COPY, FOR

FALL OFFENSIVE



If there is to be any progress, there must be a program of mass action to favor freedom and to create agitation among the people without plowing up the ground. There is no rain without thunder and lightning. They want the ocean without the roar of the many waters. Power precedes nothing without demand.

—Franklin D. Roosevelt

bring the war home chicago october 11

hit 'em where you live november 8

shut down the schools november 14

a million people in washington november 15

FALL OFFENSIVE:

SDS action in Chicago

Local SDS actions all over the country Nov. 8

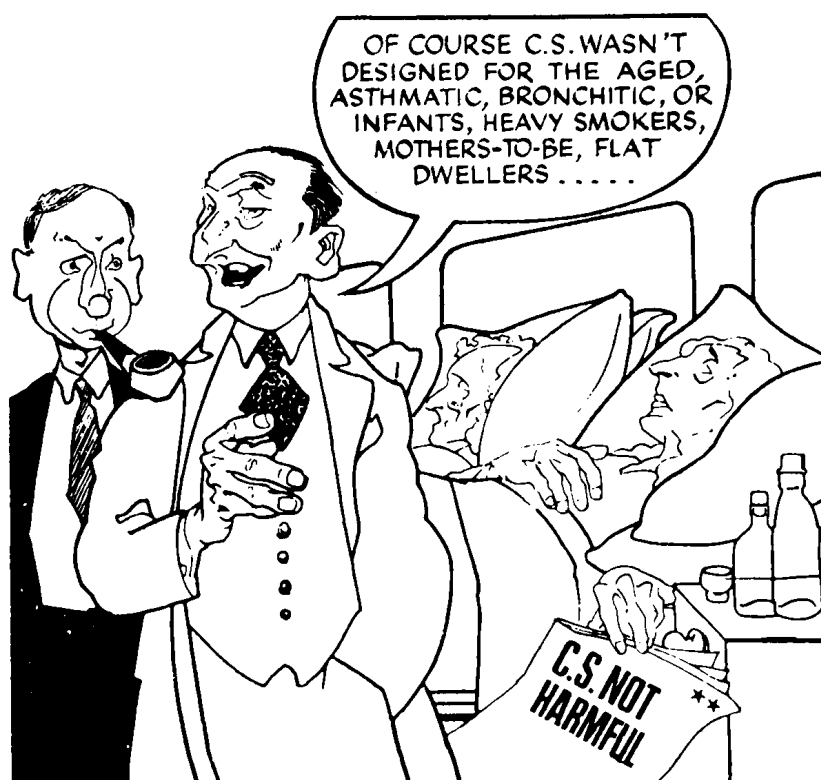
Mobilization strike and march in Washington.

photo please credit Howie Epstein/LNS

Photo was taken during the Battle of Chicago, 1968.



THIS COURT MARTIAL HAS FOUND
YOU GUILTY OF PREMEDITATED
HUMAN COMPASSION & OTHER
UNMILITARY & TREASONOUS
CRIMES!!



TOP- Credit WIN Magazine/LNS

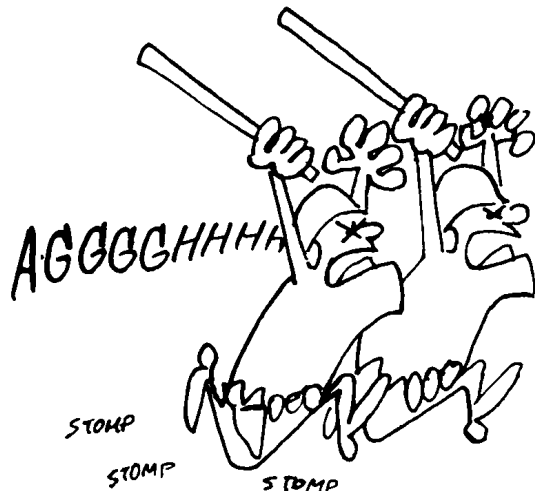
BOTTOM- Credit DAILY WORLD/LNS

...A FURTIVE FIGURE PEERS
FROM THE FOLIAGE...

WELL IT'S
ANOTHER
SCHOOL YEAR



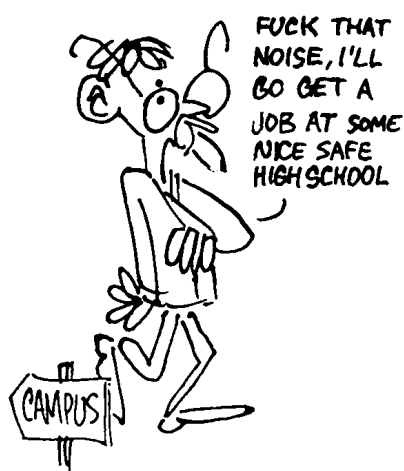
LOOK! THERE'S
ANOTHER ONE!



STOP STOP
I'M A
PROFESSOR! I TEACH
HERE!



MY GOD
WHAT AM
I SAYING?



FUCK THAT
NOISE, I'LL
GO GET A
JOB AT SOME
NICE SAFE
HIGH SCHOOL



OKAY PUNK!
WHAT YOU WANT
TO SEE THE
PRINCIPAL FOR?



ADMINISTRATION

HMMM LOOK AT
THOSE BRUISES-
THAT BROKEN
ARM...

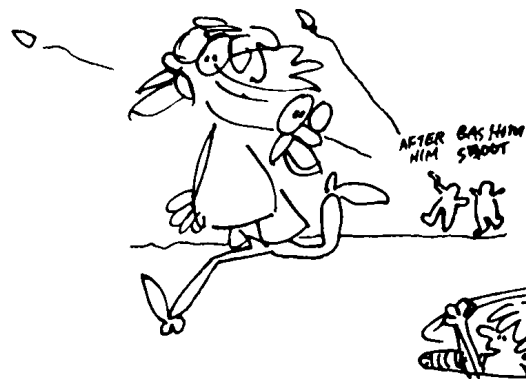
SHOW
YOUR
PASS

AFTER HIM!
HE'S AN OUTSIDE
ABITATOR!

FINGER
PRINTS
ROOM
207



AARGGGGHHHH



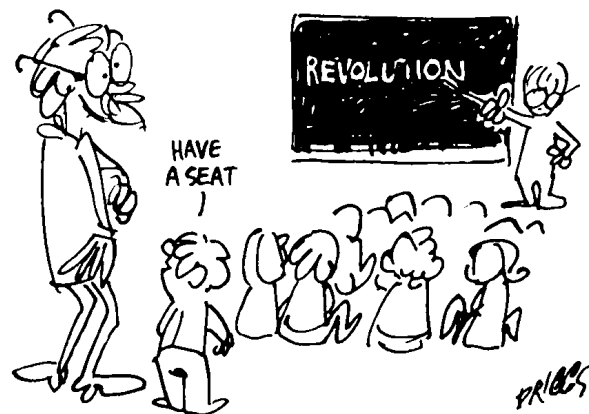
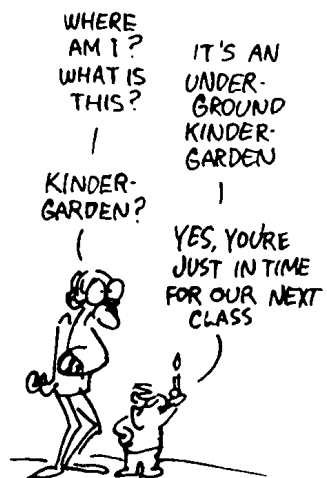
AFTER BASHING
HIM
SHOOT

PISST!
QUICK!
IN HERE!



Continued on P-4 (wherein occurs the revolutionary climax!)

Credit: GOOD TIMES/LNS



TOP- Continued from P-3 (wherein a number of major confrontations have
already occurred.)

Credit- GOOD TIMES/LNS

BOTTOM- Vietnamese woodcut.

Credit- the ACTIVIST/LNS



Massacre Ends First American Ironworks

The first attempts to establish an ironworks in the New World were made by the Virginia Company. Three times their efforts ended in failure. But the fourth attempt, in the 1620's at Falling Creek, gave every indication of being a success. Then, on March 22, 1622, nearly all the Falling Creek colonists were slaughtered in an Indian attack.

The Company had to abandon its venture, and Virginia's ironmaking progress was halted for almost 100 years.

Today, iron refined into steel is the universal metal, the lowest in cost, with the greatest range of uses. For more than half a century, Basic has provided refractories essential to steel's growth.

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 845 HANNA BUILDING
 CLEVELAND, OHIO 44115

BASIC REFRACTORIES • ELGIN ELECTRONICS • BASIC CHEMICALS • BASIC CERAMICS

Credit: Fortuneate Basic Historical Research Society of Amerika.



TOP- Credit PALANTE/LNS

BOTTOM- Welfare mother confronts New York City pigs for the right
to stand on the sidewalk (across the street from P.S. 15)
See story page 13.

Credit- David Fenton/LNS